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In the kind Office of a Chamberlin  
Shew'd him his room where he must lodge that night,  
Pull'd off his Boots, and took away the light.  
If any ask for him, it shall be said,  
Hobson has slept, and's newly gone to bed."

But one can go further than this in the discovery of parallels. Mr. Frank H. Chase, of our Senior Class, whose article on "The Absolute Participle in the Old English 'Apollonius'" appeared in the December number of MOD. LANG. NOTES, suggests Lucretius and Horace. The passage from Lucretius is 'De Rerum Natura' 3. 938-9:

Cur non ut plenus vitæ conviva recedis  
Æquo animoque capis securam, stulte, quietem?

That from Horace (perhaps derived from the preceding) is 'Sat.' 9. 9. 117-9.

Inde fit, ut raro, qui se vixisse beatum  
Dicat et exacto contentus tempore vita  
Cedat ut conviva satur, reperire queamus.

Orelli, in his note on the Horatian passage has:—"Aristoteles apud Maxim. et Anton. p. 878: 'Ἐκ τοῦ βίου κράτιστόν ἐστιν ἐξελεῖν ὡς συμποσίου, μήτε διψῶντα, μήτε μεθύοντα. Anonym. apud Stob. Gessneri Ed. Tigur. 1559. p. 19: 'Ὡς περ ἐκ συμποσίου ἀπαλλαττομαι οὐδὲν δυσχεραίνων οὕτω καὶ ἐκ τοῦ βίου ὅταν ἡ ὥρα.' . . . Nimis verbose hanc similitudinem exposuit Dio Chrys. in Charidemo Or. 30. extr."

Munro on Lucretius also quotes the following: "Sen. epist. 98 15 *ipse vitæ plenus est, cui adici nihil desiderat sua causa*: Stat. silv. II 2 128 *abire paratum Ac plenum vita*."

Modern English poetry seems to have derived hints from this ancient image. Every one will recall Moore's

I feel like one  
Who treads alone  
Some banquet-hall deserted,  
Whose lights are fled,  
Whose garlands dead,  
And all but he departed.

Shakespeare's line from 'Macbeth' (2.2.40) is equally familiar,

Chief nourisher in life's feast.

But less commonly known are the lines from Bishop Henshaw's (1603-1679) 'Horæ Succisivæ' (1631):

Man's life is like unto a winter's day,  
Some break their fast and so departs away,  
Others stay dinner then depart full fed;  
The longest age but sups and goes to bed.  
Oh reader, then behold and see,  
As we are now so must you be.

ALBERT S. COOK.

Yale University.

### THE METER OF "MILES STANDISH."\*

In "Miles Standish" there are eight spondaic lines (89, 90, 99, 395, 463, 469, 606, 834). Two of these (89, 99) end with the words "Julius Cæsar." The fourth foot is a dactyl in all except 99, ("Caius Julius Cæsar") and 469, ("tongues of fire they spake with"). In the first four feet there is 68.24% of dactyls, nearly 10% more than in "Evangeline," the greatest difference being in the second and third feet.

- (1) 79.252%
- (2) 73.476%
- (3) 58.938%
- (4) 61.295%

The following are the per cent combinations of dactyls and spondees in the first four feet:

dddd	21.709
Total	21.709

ddds	13.556
ddsd	14.833
dsdd	6.483
sddd	5.403
Total	40.275

ddss	5.894
dssd	6.582
ssdd	.393
dsds	6.680
sdsd	4.813
sdds	3.733
Total	28.095

dsss	3.536
sdss	3.536
ssds	.982
sssd	1.081
Total	9.135
ssss	.786
Total	.786

\*Cf. "The Meter of 'Evangeline,'" MOD. LANG. NOTES for November, 1894.

In *Miles Standish* the line-endings are as follows :

(M.)	9.04%
(D.)	73.57%
(T.)	15.32%
(Q.)	1.77%
(P.)	.30%

In this respect the two poems do not materially differ, though "*Miles Standish*" has a less number of lines in which the last two feet are made up of entire words, there being 83.89%—4% less than in "*Evangeline*."

mmmmm	2.16%
Total	2.16%
mmmd	33.10%
mmdm	1.67%
mdmm	.10%
dmmm	1.18%
Total	36.05%
mdd	.49%
dmd	21.41%
ddm	2.15%
Total	24.06%
mmt	6.19
tmm	.10
Total	6.29%
dt	5.70%
td	6.88%
Total	12.58%
mq	1.67%
dd	.39%
mmd	.20%
p	.29%
mt	.10%
mmmm	.10%
Total	2.75%
	83.89%

These line-endings vary but slightly from the endings in "*Evangeline*," which does not have mt ("*Miles Standish*" 606), mdmm (107), and mmmm (469). The ending tm occurs once (685), mmd twice (90, 463), mdd five times (298, 677, 705, 738, 908). In the last ending, a preposition is not usually the latter part of the dactyl as is the case in "*Evangeline*." The pentasyllabic endings are arca-bucero (28), Tokamahamon (53), and self-condemnation (364).

In "*Miles Standish*" the caesural pause occurs regularly in the third foot. Seventeen lines have the principal caesurae in the second and fourth feet, ten being m2 and m4.

Line 53 has the caesura f4; 415, m4.

m2 and m4	.98%
m2	73.56%
f3	24.76%
m3 and B. D.	2.65%
f3 and B. D.	.20%

Of the bucolic diaereses, eleven are at the end of trisyllabic dactyls, and seventeen at the end of spondees, all being followed by a grammatical pause except three spondees (508, 879, 997).

At the end of the fifth foot there are four grammatical pauses (321, 371, 484, 632). After the second syllable there are thirty. After the third syllable of the third foot there are two (53, 763), the words preceding the pauses being a tri- and a quadrisyllable. After a spondee in this foot there are seven pauses, the last syllable being a monosyllable preceded and followed by a pause.

Three dactyls in the second foot are followed by a pause (53, 670, 978). After the second syllable there are thirty pauses, nine of the preceding words not being dissyllables.

After a dactyl in the first foot there are ten pauses, seven after trisyllables. There are thirty-eight after the second syllable of this foot, twenty being caesural and all being after dissyllables.

Three lines have a pause after the first syllable of the sixth foot,—371 ending, "Ay, ay, sir!", and 338 and 408 ending "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" After the first syllable there are sixty-four pauses in the first foot, thirty-six in the second, five hundred and thirty-nine in the third, thirty-one in the fourth, forty-nine in the fifth.

A comparison of the results obtained shows that there are some noticeable differences between the two poems. The "*Miles Standish*" has about 8% more of lines containing three or four dactyls, and about the same per cent less of lines having two or three spondees. In lines having one spondee and three dactyls, the spondee in "*Miles Standish*" occurs most

frequently in the third or fourth foot; in "Evangeline," in the second foot. "Evangeline" has a larger per cent of lines in which the last two feet are made up of distinct words. There are a few word-combinations found only in "Miles Standish," but the most noticeable difference is in the ending mdd. In "Miles Standish" the caesura is regularly in the third foot. The number of pauses in this foot is larger than in "Evangeline," which in turn has more in the fourth than "Miles Standish." In the latter, the length of the words preceding a grammatical pause, within and at the end of the feet, varies more than in the former, and in general we may say that the greater freedom in the position of the caesural pauses and closer attention to the length of words preceding pauses make the "Evangeline" the more artistic work of the two.

R. B. STEELE.

Illinois Wesleyan University.

### THE VERB IN THE "MORTE D'ARTHUR,"

PART of the ground covered by Baldwin in his treatise, 'The Inflections and Syntax of the 'Morte d'Arthur,' was treated some years ago by Dr. S. W. Norton of this university in his (still unpublished) thesis. As a comparison of the work of these two reveals oversights on the part of both, it will be well to supplement Dr. Baldwin's published results by those of Dr. Norton. I have confined myself to the inflection of the verb. Forms given by Baldwin without citation I have inclosed in parenthesis when Dr. Norton failed to find them; of most of these Dr. Baldwin will doubtless be able to cite cases. Brackets are placed about weak forms when strong ones might be expected. 1, 2, 3, before verbal forms, indicate the first, second, and third stems respectively.

#### REDUPLICATING VERBS, §133.

[2 *drad* 139.4, 3 *dred* 828.17]

2 *fell* 43.3.

[*hanged* (cf. B's foot-note) occurs as participle also 236.16 and 237.29, and as pret. sg. 141.31.]

1 *behote* 1. sg. 92.12.

1 *hewe* (cf. B's foot-note) occurs also 71.25.

2 *hylde* pl. 48.19.

2 *ouerthrowe* pl. 819.10.

#### THE WEAK VERBS.

§165. (*stretche*) has also *stretched* in pret. 213.32.

§170. *feche* is also found, 504.10.

§179. Add *causeth* 344.35.

§207. Add 3 *owed* 567.8.

§208. cf. *dare* 192.34.

#### THE STRONG VERBS.

##### CLASS I, §135.

1 *strydyng* 802.15, 2 *strode* 312.16, 833.2, (*strade*).

1 *bestryde* 531.14, 2 *bestrode* 431.9.

2 *droofe* 700.18, 3 *dryuen* 61.5.

(1 *shyne*)

1 *shryue* 855.29.

2 *strofe* 146.22 (cf. B's foot-note).

3 *wreton* 614.22.

[2 *wrythed* (intrans.) 582.23.]

##### CLASS 2, §137.

[2 *bowed* 479.16].

2 *chosen* 663.20 pl., or 'had' is lost.

2 *clafe* 693.21.

[1 *flee* 70.23, 2 *fled* 70.24, 3 *fledde* 853.29].

1 *fletyng* 614.28.

2 *flay* 689.13.

(1 *flynge*. B., top of page 41, implies that he didn't find it either.)

[1 *lese* 59.37, 310.27, 30, &c., *lose* 312.3, 2 *lost*. 41.12, 3 *lost* 59.36, *lost* 65.21].

1 *lyest* 344.3.

[1 *shotyng* 102.23, *shote* 770.13].

[1 *brenne* 88.32, *bernnynge* 859.20, 2 *brent* 88.27, 3 *brent* 64.7, *brennte* 79.36].

(1 *flynge*, 2 *flang*) 2 *flange* 480.32.

(1 *rynge*).

2 *sprange* 392.26.

(1 *stynge*).

1 *stynkest* 218.36.

2 *swange* 294.21.

3 *songen* 579.14.

2 *sanke* (cf. B's foot-note) occurs also 59.2.

(3 *wonne*).

2 *halp* 155.8, the plural form wanted by Dr. Baldwin §152.

##### CLASS 3, §141.

(2 *bere*).

2 *broke* 258.28.